

REMINISCENCE.

Those of us who were of the persecuted and despaired of the early Abolitionists will remember that, unlike Garrison of Boston, who held that upon the very question the Constitution of the United States was a remnant of decency and an agreement with hell, Garrison of New York, whose annual \$100,000 year's gift to the poor families of the town was a barrel of flour each, who so enfranchised many thousand colored men, who was the laws of the State giving each 40 acres and a mule, and who, in Brown tract, and who later sent \$100,000 in money to feed the free state sent in Kansas until they could vote for the Constitution, who held and taught the same document taken as a whole, was not only incompatible with excluding slavery, and the laws of the State, but the best of the argument. At that time the Democratic journals doing the work of the slaveholder, had created a morbid false general impression that Abolitionists included in their plan, only freedom of the slave, but enforced the laws of the States. In this condition of things, and in the early forties, the Whig and Democratic parties in New York had their respective candidates for Governor nearly in the field, and their politicians in forming back, when the nomination of Mr. Smith, a party nominee, met Mr. Smith as its candidate, and the same office. Alarmed at this, the Whig leaders in concert, to deter breaks from their lines, for the purpose of disorganizing the Democratic party, published Mr. Smith, through their journals, public and private, and through the State, a categorical answer to the question, "First, whether he did not think that candidates would have a direct tendency to elect a Democrat? and second, if not believe in and encourage hereby of the intermarriage of the races?" For the time to a people who had so long denied and cursed the intermarriage, a very curious picture of a great, vigorous, a tall negro married to a refined and cultivated white lady, these questions, and particularly the last, looked rather formidable, when John C. Behold, Mr. Smith, wise as Solomon, an open, published letter, acknowledging the denial of such a thing, and for answer to interrogatory first of marriage, "that he thought his candidacy would have a direct tendency to elect Mr. Smith?" and for answer to the second, "If a white gentleman of character and culture, with commanding presence and means, should make overtures to a colored lady, and she should accept him, provided she could overcome objections to his complexion?" His lies and inquisitors "went backward and fell to the ground." Perhaps the "great stirred up town of Castleton" might have been a little more of a "country." E. Nicholson in Rutland Herald.

THE CLEVER THICK PLAYED UP VERMONT'S FIRST REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR.

Everybody knows that it is just as easy as rolling off a log to get up a party which is impossible object. To do so is not a hard thing with a man who can officer or set up a lamp post, if the born American citizen is always ready to dash off his autograph; but the question we ever heard off is of which Judge Taft tells us, "that the generation a citizen bearing the soft with view of marriage Flanagan had been a hapd chaf over at Burlington. Thirty years when Stephen Royce was governor by the way, he was the first Republican Governor of Vermont—Morris was the first for some minor offence against the peace and dignity of our commonwealth; but only a week or two afterward he was seen plainly clearing his sidewalk. A passer-by asked how he got out of jail.

"Pardoned by de Governor," was the appropriate response.

Everybody who related the story found that, sure enough, a nonchalantly signed petition asking for Flanagan's pardon had been complied with prayer. No one around town knew anything of such a petition and the mystery deeper than ever. Finally it was solved.

One of the inmates of the jail was Caledonia county worthy who was awaiting trial for forgery. He was expert penman, and he drew up a handsome petition, setting forth his reasons for requesting the pardon of Flanagan, and the friends of Flanagan were well acquainted with Mr. Flanagan, now confined in jail; we know that he is a worthy man and we regret his a victim of circumstances?" then went on to ask the Governor pardon him. This impressive document was a copy of the petition, and then quietly for words to Governor Royce; and he actually pardoned man!" (St. Johnsbury Republican.)

RAKE AMERICAN COINS.

A statement is going the rounds of press that American quarter dollars since 1853, with rays, are worth \$1.30 to \$1.50. This is a mistake as such coins are this as blackberry in winter; probably it should have been 15 cents. The issue of 1853, without rays on either side of the date, are very rarely met with, and are worth \$2.50 to over the despatch 20 cents. Pieces 1857, 1878, are rated at \$2 to \$8. The cent 1878, the most rare of all, and a choice specimen, sold for \$100. The half sold a poor one for \$5 more than the years ago; so poor in fact, that he was willing to break his set at that figure. The 1861 cent is scarce at \$3 to \$4. The 1860 copper cent of 1815, though many factured specimens are sometimes worth one cent. The old copper cent of 1857, (with the eagle) is worth a minimum, while the nickel cent of 1856, first one coined, is very scarce and sold as high as \$3.60, which is an extreme figure; dealers offer about \$1 for it. The two cent pieces of 1865, '67, '71 are worth 15 to 25 cents each; the 1873, 75 cents or more silver than the 1871, 73 sold for 17-75 would bring about 50 cents. The highest priced American coin is the dollar of 1840, valued for \$500 to \$1,000, but very few of them were ever coined and a search is almost useless. The value of coins depends very much upon their condition and the number of specimens of each. The figures here given are intended to represent the buying prices.—[Boston Traveler.]

March, April and May.

Are the months in which to purify the blood, as the system is now most susceptible to impurities, and the blood is now is the time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, a medicine peculiarly adapted for the purpose, possessing peculiar curative powers. It expels every impurity from the blood, and also gives it vitality and richness. It creates an appetite, tones the system, and gives new life and energy to every function of the body. The testimony of thousands, and to the great benefit derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla, should convince everybody that it is peculiarly the best blood purifier and spring medicine.